FOREST DEPARTMENT

MYSORE FOREST DIVISION.

Notification dated 21st May 1952.

It is hereby notified for the general information of the public that under Section 40 of Mysore Forest Act, the following one Teak log found unclaimed on 5th March 1952 in Government land near Polachikatte, Heggaddevankote Taluk has been kept in the custody of Patel Sri S. N. Lingegowda of Sagare Inam Village, Heggaddevankote Taluk.

Claimants, if any, may prefer their claims in writing to the undersigned within one month from the date of publication of this Notification, failing which, the property will lapse to Government under Section 42 of the said Act.

	L. G.
Teak Log	12' 3" × 4' 3" over bark=14 C.ft.

MOHAMED AHMED,
D.F.O.

1600

HASSAN FOREST DIVISION.

Notification dated 1st June 1952.

It is notified for the general information of the public that under section 40 of the Mysore Forest Act, the undermentioned kinds and quantities of timber found unclaimed are kept in the custody of persons noted below. Those having any claims of the said timber may present a written statement of the claims of the said timber within one month from the date of publication of the notification in the Gazette, failing which the ownership of the said timber shall vest in the Government free from all encumbrances. No claims will be considered after the expiry of one month referred to above.

Locality.	Kind and quantity.	Custody.
S. No. 8 of Madihalli Village, K. Hosakote Hobli, Alur Taluk. ...	Nandi 2=29 c.ft. Honne 1=17 c.ft. Neralu 2—13 c.ft. 5—59 c.ft.	... Sri Channe-Gowda, Patel, Madihalli Village.

G. M. SHANKARIAH,
D.F.O.

1887

SHIMOGA FOREST DIVISION.

Notification dated 4th June 1952.

It is hereby notified for the general information that no permit will be issued at this office for the transport of fuel from Kotegangur Railway Station where there is no forest Checking Station.

S. KRISHNASWAMY,
D.F.O.

1889

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

Notification No. Ex. 2-955/48-49, dated 30th July 1951.

Amendment No. 75 (a) to Cal. Vol. I for 1947-48.

The following is the detailed syllabus in History of Civilization for the B.A. Degree Course :

Part I History of Civilization.

1. Physical basis of human history. The configuration of the earth, lands and seas. Geographical features in relation to history.

2. Origins of life on the Earth. Advent of man. Types and races of mankind. Value of modern archæological research.

3. The Stone Ages. Primitive Cultures. Origins of social and political life and of religion. Discovery of metals and domestication of animals. Beginnings of agriculture.

4. Rise of Riverine civilisations. Ancient Egypt—Arts and Letters, Architecture, religion, Government ; outlines of Egyptian history. The Euprates—Tigris valley —Sumerian civilisation and its importance ; Babylonia and the laws of of Hammurabi. Contribution of Egypt, Babylonia and Assyria to World civilisation. The Hebrews—Religion, Letters and Government in the age of Old Testament.

5. Civilisation in the Empires of the Medes and Persians Zoroastra and his religion. The Phoenicians and the diffusion of culture—art of navigation coinage and the alphabet.

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6. Civilisation in the Far East. Early history of China—Confucius and Lao Tse. Buddhism in China. Early contacts of China with India.

7. Ancient civilisations of America—Early man in the American continent. Maya and Aztec cultures.

8. Ancient Greece—City—States ; Spartan discipline ; Athenian culture in the Periclean Age—art, science, literature, philosophy and political ideas ; the legacy of Greece ; Alexander of Macedon and spread of Hellenistic culture.

9. Roman civilisation—the legacy of Rome in the field of law and government ; the Augustan Age. Contribution of Greece and Rome to wor'd civilisation.

10. Growth of Mediæval civilisation. Rise and progress of Christianity. Barbarian irreption and fall of Roman Empire. The Catholic Church and Cosmopolitan unity—Christendom—Empire and Papacy ; Monastic Orders.

11. Arabian Civilisation. Rise and spread of Islam in Asia, Africa and Europe. Islamic civilisation, art, science, Government. The Khilafat. The Crusades.

12. Transition from Mediaeval to Modern civilisation in the west. The Renaissance and geographical discovery. Expansion of the mind and of the physical world. The New World. The Reformation and wars of Religion.

13. Rise and growth of modern European nations—Britain, France, Russia, and Prussia. Eighteenth century culture in Europe. The evils of the old Regime.

Books for Study.

1. Swain ; A History of World Civilisation
2. Webster and Wesley : The World Civilisation

Books for Reference.

1. Breasted ; Ancient Times.
2. Hutton Webster : History of Civilisation Ancient and Mediaeval.
3. Hays, Moon and Weyland : World History.
4. Gordon Childe : What happened in History.

Paper II. Contemporary Civilisation.

1. Advent of Rationalism. The Age of Revolutions. The American Revolution and the rise and progress of the United States of America. The Agrarian and Industrial Revolutions and their economic, political and cultural consequences. The French Revolution—its economic, political and philosophical origins.

2. The Nineteenth Century—Age of Democracy and Nationalism. Parliamentary Democracy in Britain.

3. Imperialism and the race for colonies and spheres of influence in Asia and Africa. Rise of Modern Japan.

4. Industrial development. World Economy and mass production. Capitalism and labour. Marxian socialism and class war.

5. Industrial rivalries and the First World War.

6. Rise of Totalitarian States. Russian Revolution—pattern of Russian life and government. Nazism and Fascism.

7. Ideal of world peace. The League of Nations.

8. The Second World War. The United Nations Organisation. Prospects of international co-operation and of world peace.

9. Emergency of Asia. Recent developments in China, India, Indonesia and the Middle East.

Book for Study.

Willian Ressen Books, Development of Contemporary Civilisation (D. Heath and Co.)

Books for Reference.

1. Contemporary Civilization (Columbia University Studies)
2. Bowman : New World (World Book Co., New York)

Part III. History of Indian Thought and Culture.

1. Introduction—Antiquity of Indian Culture.

2. Pre-Aryan beginnings. Dravidian and Indos Valley cultures—art, language and religion. Social and economic life. Relation to Vedic and West Asian cultures.

3. Vedic and Epic cultures. Vedic poetry and the beginnings of Sanskrit literature, Vedic religion and philosophy ; government and social life. The Upanishads. Evolution of caste. Expansion of Aryan culture to the South. Interaction of Aryan and Dravidian culture in

the Epic period—progress of art, literature, religion, philosophy and government.

4. Political consolidation and world contacts. Rise of Magadha. Rationalism and the rise of Jainism and Buddhism. The tenets of Buddhism and its influence in India and abroad. The Greek incursion. The Mauryas and Asoka Dharma. Mutual influence of Brahmanism and Buddhism Indian influence abroad—Tibet, China, Ceylon, Indonesia. Progress of learning and the first Universities. Hellenism. The Gandhara School.

5. The New Hindu Age. The Golden Age" of the Imperial Guptas. Progress of art, literature, architecture and sculpture. Kalidasa. The age of Harsha. Political and cultural history of the Deccan and South India—The Pallavas, Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Cholas and Hoysalas. The art of Ajanta. Philosophy and religion in the north and the south. Great South Indian teachers—Sankara, Ramanuja and Madhva.

6. Advent of Islam. Alberuni. Electicism of Akbar. Synthesis of Hindu and Muslim ideas in literature, music. science and architecture. Sufism Moghul art.

7. Hindu Culture under Vijayanagar. Development of Indian languages and literatures in North and the South.

8. Revival movements—the Sikhs and the Mahrattas. Place of Zorastrianism and Christianity in Indian culture.

9. Impact of Western culture. The Industrial Revolution and its influence on economic and social life Religions and cultural movements in the nineteenth century.

10. Rise and progress of Indian nationalism. Era of Gandhi. Free India. Problems of regions and languages. Our cultural heritage. A resume of progress in philosophy, art and letters. The continuity of Indian culture.

Books for Study.

1. Masson-Oursel: Ancient India and Indian Civilization
2. H. G. Rawlinson: India, a Cultural Study.

Books of Reference.

1. Jawaharlal Nehru: Discovery of India.
2. Mookerji: Hindu Civilization.
3. Ramakrishna Century Memorial—The Cultural Heritage of India—Vols. 1,3.
4. Venkateswara: Indian Culture through the ages.
5. Gertude Emnerson Sen: A Pageant of India.
6. Radhakrishnan: The Hindu view of life.
7. Coomaraswamy; Indian and Indonesian Art.
8. Yusuf Ali: Mediaeval India.
9. Macdonnel: India's Past.
10. Garratt: Legacy of India.

(*Letter No. E. 3708, dated 19th July 1951, from the Education Secretary to Government, Bangalore.*)

Amendment No. 78 to Calendar, Vol. I, for 1947-48.

(*Notification No. Ex. 2-266/51-52, dated 17-4-52*).

The following is the detailed courses of study, scheme of examination and combination of optional subjects in regard to Introduction of (*i*) Business Administration, (*ii*) Social Administration, and (*iii*) Public Administration :—

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

1. Principles and Practice of International Trade.

Domestic, Inter-regional and International Trade. Theory of Comparative Cost and the Terms of Trade. Foreign Exchanges. Factors affecting the Balance of Trade and the Balance of Payments. Regulation of International Trade. Protection. Factory Movements. Export of Capital. World Trade—Volume, composition and direction. India's place in World Trade. International Trade Organization. Indian Fiscal Problems.

Killough and Killough. International Trade.
Haberler. International Trade.
Barret Whale. International Trade.
Gordon. Barriers to World Trade.
Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission.
The ECAFE reports on Asia and the Far East.

2. Commercial Law.

Contracts—assignment, termination, breach, performance and discharge.

Agency—appointment, termination, rights and duties and liabilities and relation with third parties.

Partnership creation, relation of partners, liability, dissolution and goodwill.

Companies—formation, memorandum and articles of association, rights and liabilities, shares and debentures, accounts and audit, meetings and resolutions, liquidation.

Sale of Goods—price, acceptance, and receipt, conditions and warrants, rights and remedies in case of breach, transfer of property.

Suretyship and Guarantee. Negotiable Instruments, Securities, Insurance, Carriers and Shipping, Bankruptcy.

Stephens. Mercantile Law.
E. Venkatesan. Mercantile Law.
S. R. Davar. Indian Mercantile Law.
Pullock and Mulla. Indian Contract Act.

3. Business Organisation.

The nature and constitution of Business Houses. Joint Stock Companies Location and size of firms. Industrial Financing Corporations. Combination, Monopoly and Cooperation. State in relation to Industry. Public Corporations and Public Utilities. Internal Organisation of a business. Scientific Management, Rationalisation and Standardisation. Methods of Wage Payment. The Problem of Incentives. Wholesale and Retailing. Exporting and Importing. Stock Exchange and produce exchange. The art of advertising.

Dicksee. Business Organisation.
Simpson. Modern Office Management.
Naidu and Datta. Fundamentals of Business Organisation.
Jones. Administration of Industrial Enterprises.
Davar. Business Organisation.

SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

1. The Study of Society.

The concepts of society and culture. Biological basis of social behaviour. The relation of the individual to society. Organisation of social life in differing environments, urban and rural societies. The family, the tribe, the state Marriage, Property. Religious and Social sanctions on behaviour. Political Authority, Social incentives and economic organisation. Dynamics of social change.

F. Boas. General Anthropology.
C. D. Forde. Habitat, Economy and Society.
R. Linton. Study of Man.
R. M. MacIver. Society.
Ogburn and Nimkoff. A Handbook of Sociology.
J. C. Flugel. Man Morals and Society.
Kimbal Young. Introduction to Social Psychology.

2. Principles and Methods of Social Work.

Social Services—their structure, scope and content. Respective roles of statutory and voluntary provision in the different fields. Social Security and social insurance. Health and Housing. Adult education and youth service. Employment exchange. Industrial welfare.

Social Surveys—planning and sampling. Family Budgets. Cost of Living Index.

Vital Statistics. Mortality Rates, Health Statistics, Reproduction Rates. Occupational and industrial statistics. Employment and Unemployment. Statistics in housing, education, nutrition and crime. Sources and interpretation.

T. S. Simey. Principles of Social Administration.
J. J. Clarke. Social Administration.
S. and B. Webb. Methods of Social Study.
G. A. Lundberg. Social Research.
F. C. Bartlett. The Study of Society.
W. A. Robson. Social Security.
A. F. C. Bourdillon. Voluntary Social Services.
Lord Beveridge. Voluntary Action.
Bowley. Measurement of Social Phenomena.

3. Practical: Social Case Work.

Field work methods, techniques of interview, observation and recording, social investigation, intensive studies of particular problems.

G. Hamilton. Theory and Practice of Social Case Work.
V. Robinson. The Changing Psychology of Social Case Work.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

1. Machinery of Government.

Relation between Government and Administration. Relations between the Administrative, Legislative and Judicial authorities. Administrative Laws. The Organisation of Government in a Unitary State and in a Federal State. The State in relation to agriculture, industries and labour. Organisation of Departments—Central or Federal, Provincial or State. Relations between Departments. Public Works. Public Utilities. The State as a purchaser, trader, employer. The use of non-official and voluntary associations in administration. Inter-organisation of a Department: Collegiate or individual heads. Government by Boards or Bureaux, Accounts, Records and Establishment. Organisation of Personnel. The Civil or Administrative Service. Recruitment, Training, promotion, Discipline, Remuneration and Retirement. Public Service Commission.

F. D. White. Study of Public Administration.
Harris. Local Government in Many Lands.
Willoughby. Principles of Public Administration.
Dimock. Modern Politics and Administration.
Piffner. Public Administration.
F. M. Marx. Elements of Public Administration.
Wheare. Federal Government.

2. Government Finance.

The nature of Public Finance. Theories and problems connected with Public Revenue, Public Expenditure and Public Dept. Government Finance, the money market and the price level. Economics of Public Utilities and State Enterprises and Public Corporations. Financing of Social Security and Social Insurance. Financial Administration. The Budget Process. The use of Public Finance as an instrument of economic policy. Government and Full Employment.

Dalton. Principles of Public Finance.
Silverman. Taxation, Its Incidence and Effects.
Hieks. Public Finance.
Grooves. Government Finance.
Beuhler. Public Finance.
Buck. The Budget.

3. Indian Administration.

Machinery of Administration in India: The People (Voters), Legislature (Elections), Executive (Cabinet). The Departments and the Services. Functions of each in securing good Government in India. Organization at the Union Centre and the States. Personnel Administration and principles applied to Central Services, State Services, and Services in Local Bodies, Budgeting Finance and Accounting Control.

District Administration (Revenue, Magisterial, Executive, Police, Justice, Public Works, Irrigation, Medical, Education, etc). The Government of Indian Cities and Towns. Local Boards. The Panchayats as centres of village life and units of administration.

The administration of Public Utilities and Public Corporations in India.

The Indian Constitution Act.
N. Ghose. Public Administration in India.
Paradasani. Indian Administration.
Joshi. Indian Administration.
Mehta. Public Administration in India.
K. T. Shah. Constitution, Functions and Administration of Indian Municipalities.
Pinto. Financial Administration of India.
Gyan Chand. Financial Administration of India.
Report of the Simon Commission.
Sharma. Reform of Local Self-Government in India.

I. There are three subjects, each constituting one optional for the B.A. Examination:

1. Business Administration.	Paper 1 : Principles and Practice of International Trade. Paper 2: Commercial Law. Paper 3: Business Organisation.
2. Social Administration.	Paper 1 : The Study of Society. Paper 2 : Principles & Methods of Social Work. Paper 3 : Practical : Social Case Work.
3. Public Administration.	Paper 1 : Machinery of Government. Paper 2 : Government Finances. Paper 3 : Indian Administration.

II. The combinations in which they have to be taken:

A.	History, Economics and Public Administration. History, Economics and Social Administration. History, Economics and Business Administration. Politics, Economics and Social Administration. Politics, Economics and Business Administration. Mathematics, Public Administration and Business Administration. Mathematics, Social Administration and Business Administration.
B.	Mathematics, Physics and Public Administration. Mathematics, Statistics and Public Administration. Mathematics, Statistics, and Social Administration. Mathematics, Economics and one of the three new subjects.
C.	Business Administration. Social Administration and Public Administration.

III. The Scheme of Examination:

The same as other "combinations" with any three optionals for the B.A.—with Maximum 100 marks for each paper.

(*Letter No. E. 3753, dated 21-7-1951, from the Education Secretary to Government, Bangalore*)

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Amendment No. 97

Notification No. Ex—5-771—51-52, dated 16th May 1952.

The following is the revised syllabus in Physics for the M.Sc. Degree Examination (*Page 248 of University Calendar, Vol. I for 1947-48*) :—

Wireless I

1. Electromagnetic field equations of Maxwell—Propagation of waves in dielectric and conducting media—solution for spherical waves—Poynting vector—skin effect.
2. Radiation from a vertical aerial—radiation resistance—resonant antenna—radiation pattern of antenna—loop antenna—rhombic antenna—direction finding.
3. Propagation of waves along cables—applications. (a) Distortionless transmission of A. F. signals—loaded cables (b) R. F Power transmission—co-axial and parallel conductors. (c) Lecher Wires—tuned and untuned feeders—wave guides and cavity resonators.
4. Propagation of electromagnetic waves in ionised media—Magneto-ionic splitting of echoes—critical penetration frequencies—experimental investigation of ionospheric layers—Tellegen and Dellinger effects Role played by the ionised layers in long distance transmission—pulse technique applied to radiolocation methods—Radar.
5. Oscillating circuits—series and parallel, resonant and anti-resonant circuits—Sufficient, deficient and critical coupling—wave meters—Design of I.F. transformers—Application to R.F. transformers.
6. Wave filters—High pass, low pass, band pass and band restrictor filters. Constant K—type and M-derived filters. Applications—Antenna T and types—Balanced net works—Applications.
7. The electromagnetic spectrum—Physical principl involved in the generation, (natural or artificia detection and utilisation, of electromagnetic wav comprising the commercial supply, the audio—a the long, medium short, ultra-short and micro-wa frequencies the far infra-red, the infra-red, t ultra-violet, the soft and hard X-rays, the gam rays and the cosmic rays.

Wireless II

1. Resistors, inductors, and capacitors, Resid inductance of resistors and capacitors, Self-cap tance of resistors and inductors. Power factor condensers. Variable air condensers.
2. Thermionic vacuum tubes, diode, triode, tet pentode and multifunction tubes and t characteristics.

3. Detectors—nonlinear circuit elements. Theory of small signal detection. Square law detectors—The crystal, grid-leak, anode regenerative and super-regenerative detectors—harmonic distortion—super heterodyne detection and its merits—large signal detection—the diode detector. Rectification—smoothing filters and power supply systems.
4. Amplifiers—R.C. choke coupled and transformer-coupled amplifiers for audio frequencies—class A and class B amplifiers—Pushpull amplifiers—Distortion in amplifiers—Tone control. Optimum load impedance—Frequency response of A.F. and R.F. amplifiers. Negative feed back—Power amplifiers, expandors, compressors and compandors.
5. RF amplifiers—theory and design—Class C amplifiers neutralisation and frequency multiplication. Efficiency.
6. Oscillators—spark and arc—Alexanderson alternators—Vacuum tube oscillators—Inductively and capacitively coupled oscillators—Hartly and Colpitt's circuits. Self-capacitance coupled oscillators—Negative resistance oscillators—Multivibrators—Impedance and crystal controlled frequency stabilisation—Pulse oscillators. V. H. F. oscillators—Magnetron and Klystrons and positive grid oscillators—V. H. F. oscillators using specially designed triodes—Acorn type and Light-house type tubes.
7. Modulation—Amplitude, frequency and phase modulation. Carrier suppressed and single side band transmission—Frequency distortion and width. Signal to noise ratio and modulator power of A.M. and F.M. systems. Detection of F.M. signals.
8. Electro accustic transducors—carbon-granule-moving coil—ribbon—condenser and crystal microphones. Pressure and pressure gradient actuated systems. Impedance, decibel sensitivity and frequency response of microphones. Directional, bi-directional and non-directional types. Loud speakers. Moving magnet, moving coil and crystal speakers-horns baffles and pick ups.
9. Typical superheterodyne receiver. Typical broadcast transmitter—Crystal controlled class B modulated pushpull class C amplifier system.
10. Cathode ray oscillographs and their applications. Elements of Television—Photoelectric cells and their applications.

SPECTROSCOPY—PAPER I

Planck's Quantum Theory.
Bohr's Atom.
Sommerfeld's elliptic orbits. Space quantisation.
Wave mechanics of the hydrogen atom.
Critical and Ionisation potentials.
Penetrating and non-penetrating orbits
Doublet fine structure.
Fine structure of spectral lines.
Arc and spark spectra.
Pauli's exclusion principle.
Zeeman effect.
Paschen Back effect.
Dynamical model of the atom for two and more than two electrons.
Zeeman effect in complex spectra.
Stark effect.
Iso-electronic sequences.

SPECTROSCOPY—PAPER II

Width of spectral lines.
Hyperfine structure.
Nuclear structure, from h. f. s. and band spectra.
Molecular spectra.
Infra-red spectra.
Light scattering and Raman effect.
Spectrographs and high resolving power instruments.
Forbidden lines.
Intensities of spectral lines.
Saha's theory of ionisation.
Resonance radiation.
Discharge of electricity through gases.
The Electro-magnetic Field. The electron theory.
Optical spectra.
Light scattering.
Thermionics.
Photo-electricity.
The metallic state.
Magnetic properties of atoms and molecules.
Low temperature phenomena.
Dipole moments.
X-rays. Cosmic radiation.
Radio-activity.
Nuclear physics.
Electric oscillations and waves.
Special theory of relativity.
Elements of quantum mechanics.

(*Letter No. E. 10541, dated 31-1-1952 from the Educational Secretary to Government, Bangalore.*)

[The revised syllabus will be given effect to from the examination of 1953]

Notification dated 5—7th June 1952.

Subject—Award of Master's Degree Scholarships.

No. Ex. 5-249—52-53. Applications are invited for the award of ten scholarships of the value of Rs. 100 each per month, tenable for ten months in the years 1952-53-54, to the best qualified B.A., B.Sc., and B.Com., graduates of Backward Communities of the University of Mysore for qualifying themselves for the Master's Degree in other Indian Universities. The award of the scholarships will be subject to the condition that in case the selected candidate does not complete the course successfully he/she must refund the amount of the scholarship received.

Applications should contain the following particulars :—

1 Name ... ...
2 Caste ... ...
3 Address ... ...
4 Examinations passed :—
  (a) Reg. No. ... ...
  (b) Year ... ...
  (c) Class ... ...
5 Subject selected for the course ... .
6 Name of the University in which the Candidate desires to study. .....

Applications may be sent to the Registrar, University of Mysore, so as to reach him on or before 20th June 1952. The covers must be superscribed "*Application for the Master's Degree Scholarship*".

Selected candidates will have to make their own arrangements to secure seats in other Indian Universities where they wish to study.

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Notification dated 3rd June 1952.

No. R.1-85—52-53. Applications for admission to the University Institutions will be received by the Heads of Institutions as follows :—

In respect of all Degree courses ...	15th June 1952.
In respect of the Intermediate courses and the Medical School.	20th June 1952.

Applications received after the last dates mentioned above will not be entertained.

Applications must be accompanied by the leaving certificate and other specified certificates as well as a certified statement of marks obtained at the qualifying examination passed, showing the year or years of passing.

"Copies of marks cards and leaving certificates certified by a Gazetted Officer may be attached to the Application by students who apply for admission to more than one College." The originals should be produced at the time of joining the College.

Candidates coming from a University other than the Mysore University must produce a migration certificate in addition to the above certificate.

Forms of application may be had from the Heads of Institutions concerned. Every application for admission to a College should be accompanied by a fee of one rupee and this will in no case be refunded. Those who want to get the application forms by post must send the requisite postal or a self addressed postal envelope to the Heads of Institutions concerned.